## THE REBELLION.

The Battle Field in Missouri.

Additional Details of t'Ae Great Battle Near Springfield.

Heroic Conduct of Gen. Lyon and his Devoted Band.

Secure Position of Gen. Siegel and his Army.

The Union Officers Killed and Wounded.

Martial Law Proclaimed in St. Louis by Gen. Fremont.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

Severe Skirmishes by Gen. Banks' and Gen. Rosencrans' Divisions.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Anticipated Attack Upon the Union Lines.

Dismissal of Our Consul at Curacoa.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT

Arrest of a Bearer of Despatches to the Rebel Commissioners in Europe.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners'

Habeas Corpus Case.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1881. PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK UPON THE UNION LINES.

It has been ascertained that the rebel Gen. Magrader about seven thousand of the rebel forces there, and went in the direction of Richmond. It is supposed they were to join the column of Beauregard in front of Washington There are many evidences that the rebels are concentrat ing between here and Richmond nearly all the troops they have in Virginia. This is construed into a prepara tion on their part for an attack upon our lines here

The Secretary of State to-day, on the receipt of the intelligence that the pirate Sumter was permitted to enter the port of Curacoa, West Indies, ordered the imme diate removal of Moses Jesurun, the American Consul at that post, and appointed Richard E. Morse, of Iowa, in his

REMOVAL OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT CURACOA.

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

until late last night that ex-Minister Faulkner was re eye of the Provost Marshal.

The necessity for strict vigilance in reference to passing in and out of Washington has made it necessary to watch closely all avenues leading from the city and require passes even from those who attend the market; here The loyal citizens of the adjoining counties are gratified that this course has been pursued; but the rebel sympathizers decidedly object to the arrangement, and they ar cure passes. The simple taking of the oath is by mean willingly take the oath but do not keen it. Even more stringent measures will be taken if necessary. General McClellan and Provest Marshal Porter are determined no the free access of rebels and rebel spies to sources of in formation in regard to the movements of our army shall

THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIST OF WOCNDED AND PRISONERS.

The list of Union soldiers who are prisoners and wound, ed at Richmond and Centreville, that appears exclusively in to-day's HERALD, produced quite a sensation in Wash ington on the arrival of the paper this evening. Few gave their parole, much less the fact that they brought

DEATH OF COLONEL PARNITAM. this evening, from wounds received at the battle of Bul-run. His body is to be embalmed, and will be forwarded to New York by the afternoon train to-morrow.

A LOAN TO THE REBEL GOVERNMENT. A rumor is current that Mr. Corcoran, the celebrated banker and money lender here, who has amassed an im mense fortune out of the United States government, he proposed to aid the rebels by loaning them money. What he will be able to lend them will be but a drop in the bucket full of their needs. But the act would be that of the viper trying to sting to death the bosom in which it

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

As the rebels at Norfolk had on a former occasion fired upon a flag of truce going from our side, the reception of the flag of truce from them which brought the surgeons whose report was sent to you last night, has occasion some comment. It appears, however, that an ample apology had been made for the assault upon our flag of truce, and the assurance given that the officer in command on that occasion had been dismissed from the rebe

The last flag of truce from Norfolk, brought also the Miss Jennie Curtis, (represented to be a sister of an Ohio votunteer), who, with two female companions, were made prisoners outside of our lines, in the direction of Fairfax Court House, some two weeks ago.

INSUBGRDINATION IN THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-NINTE REGIMENT.

Much excitement was occasioned this afternoon in cosequence of the disaffection openly manifested in th Seventy-ninth New York (Highland) regiment, and the sending to their camps of a military force to act as cir cumstances might require. The result was the arrest forty or fifty, who took a more active part in the insub estination. These were brought into the city about eight o'clock and confined as prisoners, while the remainder of the regiment was murched to the Navy Yar.

under a strong guard of cavalry. An investigation of the

grievance are that they were premised a furlough in order to see to the comfort of their families, and to re organize and elect new officers to fill existing vacancies. THE CAUSE OF INSUBORMINATION AMONG ONE TROOPS

Nearly all the cases of insphordination that have occur-ed among our volunteers, whether on service or waiting to be mustered out, is attributable to the failure to pay them off promptly. It is well known that the delay in this respect is not occasioned either by the want of money or paymasters. In every case the money has been ready. but the paymasters department has withheld the payment the pay rolls were not properly made out. It is a fact that many of the volunteer officers do not un tand precisely how to make out their pay rolls and where they are insecurate they are allowed to remain for weeks in the Department, when a simple seggestion colonels of regiments or captains of companies, would

WAR NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC—ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS TO SUBJUGATE LOWER CALIFORNIA—THE FATE OF THE LEVANT, ETC.

Brigadier General Sumner, commanding the military livision of the Pacific, has officially informed Flag Officer Montgomery, as well as this government, of the existence of a report that Colonel Van Dorn, of the rebel army, has been seen at the head of 1,300 men on the road between San Antonio and El Paso, from which it is feared an attempt to subjugate Lower California may be contemplated by the secessionists. Captain Montgomery, in his instructions to the subordinate officers, says this must not be allowed, if it is irrom arise, you will promptly co-operate with the troops of the United States, or otherwise do all in your power to counteract and prevent the execution of any such purpose from our federal Union.

Another official despatch from Captain Montgomery says the Wyoming reached Acapulco on the 16th uit., en rous for San Francisco for the protection of the mail steamers and our commercial interests on the Pacific coast. He ordered Commander Bissell, commanding the Cyane, to proceed with her on that service. During Captain Mont-gomery's late cruise to the Sandwich Islands and thence to Acapulco, he had neither seen nor heard of any pirates in the Pacific. The prevalence of calms and light winds would render sailing vessels useless, and, owing to the difficulty of procuring coal, steamers will not be employed. He had not at the time of writing received the form of the oath of allegiance to be taken by those connected with the navy, but he had no doubt of the enthusiastic loyalty and patriotism of all on board his ship (the Lancaster), and had no fear that the honor of our flag would be im.

paired by a single exception.

He engloses a communication from our Consul at Hilo, stating that a large spar has been found on the southern shore of the Island of Hawaii, and which may afford a clue to the fate of the Levant. Captain Montgomery says the dimensions given correspond with the Levant's masts and be has instructed the Consul to obtain further par ticulars, although he remarks it is probable all hands were lost. It would be a melancholy satisfaction to ob-tain something additional as to the loss of that vessel. DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AF-FAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is on the eve

f leaving for Kansas and Nebraska on business connected with that bureau.
INDIANS IN THE REBEL SERVICE.

The government has no official advices that other than half breeds from the Indian Territory west of the Missis sippi have entered the Confederate military service. The forts there having been evacuated by the United States troops, the Indians disposed to be loyal have been intimidated by the rebels or deceived by promises depending on the future for fulfilment.

Outside of the above named Indian Territory the abo rigines, so far as the government is advised, have not risen against our authority, the occasional and charac teristic outbreaks being confined to themselves, owing to the fact of the absence of the federal troops to hold them

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL REOPENED.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is at last reopened, and the passage of boats upon it, so long obstructed by the vandalism of the rebels, resemed. A number of coal boats from Cumberland arrived to-day. The whole line of the canal through mob ridden Virginia is now protected

Two of the members of the New York Thirty-second were arrested at Alexandria on Tuesday, dressed as Fire Zouaves. They were endeavoring in that disguise to escape with them to New York. For this they will be

ASSAULT UPON THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER. An assault is reported to have been committed upon the Brazilian Minister, on his way to his residence, last night, The assailant has not yet been discovered. It is presumed

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECTOS ADV private secretary of the President, who accompanied Mrs that position will be discharged by Mr. William O. Stod dard, the President's secretary for signing land patents

## IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

NEWS FROM GEN. ROSENCRANS' ARMY.

GRAFTON, Va., August 14, 1861. GRAFTON, Va., August 14, 1861.

A severe skirmich took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmonnt and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized a few miles of Webster, General Kelly despatched Captain fifty men, from Webster, to disarm them. After scouting nearly twenty-four hours he came suddenly on them vesterday poon, and after an hour's severe fighting flight, without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered two hundred, and were composed of some o the worst characters of this county, led on by a Zek Cochran, Sheriff of this county under the Letcher rule.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

SANDY HOOK, Md., August 14, 1861. Yesterday evening a freight train from Baltimor rought the intelligence that a fight was progressing a Berlin. Other rumors were also circulated that severa regiments of rebels were approaching the river opposite Berlin from Lovettsville, for the purpose of erecting a

An officer from Berlin this morning states that the fight of last night consisted of about twenty-five rebels approaching the river and firing a volley into our picket guard on the abutment of the burnt bridge, and also into the town of Berlin. None of our men were killed or seriany loss. The same authority asserts that the picker al band of the rebels, apparently between there and Lovettsville, and also that the force at Lovettsville consists of about five hundred cavalry, supported probably

It is not improbable that a large rebel force is distribut ed inland along the Potomac line from Edward's ferry to the Shenandoah, for the purpose of preventing our rageous oppressions of the rebels.

Reports have reached here that yesterday one or tw Unionists of Loudon valley were dragged from sick beds from reliable sources.

A general report concedes that there are two or mor robel regiments near the Potomac, opposite the Point of

Rocks.

Passengers per train report all quiet along the route.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP WEL-COMED HOME.

PHILADZIPHIA, August 14, 1861 The Philadelphia City Troop arrived here this morning and were received by a handsome excert of cavalry and mfantry. The citizens welcomed them home with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

DEATH OF COL. FARNHAM, OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The following despatch was received by ex-Engineer Jas. F. Wenman, about ten o'clock last evening:—

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1861. col Farnham is dead. Inform the Department, a LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr. affair will take place. Among the alleged causes of Major Shaler.

## IMPORTANT POLITICAL ARREST.

An Alleged Bearer of Despatches from the Southern Confederacy to the Rebel Com-missioners Captured by the Police—He i, said to be an Ex-British Consul-His Ar-rest on Board the Steamer Africa-He Claims the Protection of the British Fiag-The Excitement Caused by His Arrest and His Safe Arrival at the Police Headquarters, &c.

Considerable excitement was created in and about the city yesterday afternoon, eccasioned by the report that the British Consul of Charleston had been arrested on board the steamer Africa, and that upon his person were found important documents and despatches from the Southern confederacy to the rebel Commissioners in Fig. land. It appears, however, that the party arrested was not the British Consul, but a bearer of despatches from the British Consul at Charlesten, Mr. Robert Bunch. His name is Robert Muir, and he formerly held the above position in one of the Southern cities, but at present he denies being a British Consul, and declares himself a resident of South Carolina; also that he s only bearer of despatched from Mr. Robert Bunch, Conul at Charleston, to Lord John Russell. He also stated ties in the South, to be forwarded to various parts of Eng-

land, France and Germany.

The arrest created intense excitement about the Canard teamship dock up to the departure of the steamer for Europe, and so well was it perfected on the part of the offiers who managed the whole affair that Muir could hardly believe that they could pick him out without some on

From the facts we have been able to ascertainand we acknowledge our indebtedness to the Jersey City Police for them—we learn that on Tuesday evening Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, of the New York Police ceived a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of War. Simon Cameron, to arrest a man named Robert Muir, who was about to take his departure for Europe on Wednesday: in the steamer Africa, and who was reported to be bear of despatches from the Southern confederacy. Accord ingly the warrant for Muir's arrest was placed in the lands of Detectives Sergeant Young, Farley, Eustace and

Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning the offi cers arrived at the Cunard dock, and immediately proceeded to lay their plans to arrest Muir before he went on board. One of the members of the Jersey City poilce was called upon to assist, and the gangway and passage were closely ruarded. A thorough search of the vessel soon satisfie hem that Muir had not made his appearance as yet, though he had already secured stateroom No. 38, and paid his passage. About half-past eleven detective Eustace and the Jersey City officer discovered a man on the four-icane deck in conversation with another who strongly resembled the description given of Muir: hey accordingly walked up as near as possible to where Muir was standing to ascertain the subject of their cor versation, when the one resembling Muir stated that he had just come on from Charleston, and was ridicaling in trong language the blockade at Charleston. He deplored to the gentleman with whom he was conversing that President Lincoln could never furnish a sufficient fleet to President Lincoln could never furnish a sufficient fleet to perfect a thorough blockade of all the Southern ports, and that it was a daily occurrence for vessels to run the blockade at Charleston. He moreover alluded to the battle at Buil run, and statest that the rebel loes was not over eight hundred killed and wounded. He was also satisfied that the Northerners would never be able to subjugate the Southerners; that it must finally result in England being compelled to come in and settle the matter for both.

The officers, after hearing the above conversation, felt consident that they had hit upon the man they were in search of, and Detective Eastice, after having arranged matters, stepped up to Muir and remarked—'is your it me Mr. Robert Muir F? He replied—'Yes, sir, that is my name."

by name."

Detective—"Will you be kind enough to step out on the ock a minute, there is a gentleman who wishes to say a

my name."
Detective—'Will you be kind enough to step out on the dock a minute? there is a gentleman who wishes to say a few words to you before you leave."
Mr. Moir—'Who is he, and where is he?"
Detective—'He is standing just near the gang plank; it will take you but a moment."
Mr. Moir—'Well, I will go with you."
Mr. Moir—'Well, I will go with you."
He then exused himself from his friend, and started with the officer to go ashore, but on reaching the gang plank something suddenly struck him that he had better not venture ashore and he refused to go. It was the officer's wish to arrest him, if possible, on shore, but foiled in this effort, he at once made known to Mr. Moir that he was a prisoner, and must accompany him to New York. At this aunouncement Muir seemed taken aback, but soon remarked that he would not go; that he was on beard a British vessel; that he was a British subject, and claimed the protection of the British flag. The arrest was the means of soon causing quite a stir among these on board, and Capt. Shannon, of the Africa, coming up, Mir appealed to him for protection. A first Capt. Shannon was disposed to interfere with the officers, but mon their showing their authority to make the arrest, he gave way and remarked that he could not interfere. Mr. Mir asked the Captain if he would detain the stemorr for a comple of hours, as he believed he would be immediately discharged on reaching the United States Marshal's office. The Captain replied that 'it would be immediately discharged on reaching the United States Marshal's office. The Captain replied that 'it would be immediately discharged on reaching the United States Marshal's office. The Captain his vossel one minute after time, and that he would be composible for him to detain his vossel one minute after time, and that he would be composible for him to detain his vossel one minute after time, and

tective Eastice then proceeded to search for his baggage, which was soon found, and which consisted of one trank, a hat box and carpet bag.

Before leaving he stated to the Jersey City officer that he was not a bearer of despatches, that he was a resident of therieston, where at present his family resides, and that he was on his way to Europe to get his son, who is there, with a view of bringing him on to charleston. He is a man about fity-five years of age, rather dark whiskers, and baid upon the top of his head. His appearance and deportment is in every way that of a gentleman. When he found that he was compelled to go with the officers he accompanied them without the slightest trouble.

The report that a British Censul had been arrested with dispatches from the Southern rebels spread like wildlire over the dock and neighborhood of Jersey City, and as the carriage left for New York quite a crowd run after it, who hooted and criedout, "Hang the traitor,!" "Hang the British spie,!" see On the boat and on this side similar remarks were made, but he was soon driven in safety to the police station in Broome street, where he was placed in comfortable quarters, to wait the action of the Secretary of War. During the evening he was visited by quite a number of friends, and everything that was required for his comfort was furnished.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. SANITARY COMMSISION, )
WASHINGTON, August 13, 1861.

Will you please state that an immense amount of vexa-tion to officers and of hunger to troops would be avoided f the quartermaster of each regiment of volunteers or dered to Washington would go on one train in advance of dered to Washington would go on one train in advance of the regiment, and make his requisition upon government for rations, and see that all supplies needful are ready on the arrival of the men. When this is not done there is often an unavoidable delay of hours before the troops can ob-tain food or refreshment. This is part of the business of quartermasters, and they ought to look to it. Requisitions will be made upon Major Beckwith, Commissary of Sub-sistence, 223 6 street, between Seventeenth and Eight-teenth streets. Some member of the Sanitary Commission is usually at the station on the arrival of the troops to min-ister to the wants of the sick. FREDERIC OLMSTED.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT AT BULL RUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, August 14, 1861.

I see in the official report of General Porter, at the buttle of Bull run, that the Eighth regiment of New York was in disorder on the battle field, and that field officers could be seen galloping about in every direction trying to raily them. No wonder we were broken and in disorder. After our first charge down the hill, on the right of Griffin's Battery, we came on the Warrenton turnpike, and brought up in the rear of the Fourieventh regiment of Brooklyn, who, mistaking as for robels, fired a voiley, into us which threw us into confusion. Immediately after the firing we charged on a woods, and then emerged on a hill in the open fire of the enemy. This position we held half an hour or more, when the enemy got range of us and poured their deadly grape and canister amongst us, and we had to retreat to the rear of the woods.

A PRIVATE OF THE EIGHTH. York was in disorder on the battle field, and that field

The work at the Navy Yard is progressing steadily-The National Guard has been hauled out into the stream, rendy for departure. The Nightingale, J. C. Kuhn and been purchased by government, and have been fitted out carry enly four (thirty-two)-pounders a piece, though, of course, by drifting one of the guns three can be used on one side. The Menticelle has all her guns taken on board and mounted. They are five in number—two heavy and two light thirty-two pounders, and a ben-inch piece gun forward. When the necessary repairs and alterations have been completed the Monticello win be in a highly efficient state for service. Nothing seems to be wanting but a serviceable rifled camon for long rates, for which, perhaps, the heavy ten-inch gun might be indictiously exchanged. earry only four (thirty-two) pounders a piece, though,

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Additional Particulars of the Great Battle Near Springfield.

THE POSITION OF GENERAL SIEGEL.

Names of Union Officers Killed and Wounded,

&c..

Rolla, Mo., August 13, 1861. The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning and came through to this place on horseback.

only 5,500 strong, the Home Guard remaining at that place. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise on Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack be came general.

and Sturgis, Gen. Siegel leading a flanking force of about one thousand men and four guns on the south of the The fight raged from sunrise until one or two o'clock in

the afternoon. The rebels, in overwhelming force, charged Capt. Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been pre-

viously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having be-

lead us on." He did so, and, at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle. Gen. Siegel had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their

harness, and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages.

About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great dis-

order, retreating and setting fire to their train of bay gage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded

Captain Gratz (Query, W. C. Gantt), of the First Mis General Sweeney was wounded in the leg. Colonel Mitchell, of the Kansas Volunteers, was serious

on our side:-

Captain Plummer, of the regulars, was wounded.

Captain Cavender was wounded in the shoulder, but ode back on a horse from the battle field to Springfield. Capt. Burke (Query, P. B. Beck), was slightly wound Colonel Ditzler was wounded in the left leg, a ball

assing through it.
Captain McFarlan, of the Kansas First, was wounded, sed mortally, his skull being fractured The following lieutenants, belonging to the Kansas First, were killed:-

Captain Walker's company; Duer and McGonagen, aptain McCook's company.

Lieutenant R. A. Barker was shot in the left hand. The Missouri First and the Iowa First suffered the most-General Price was not killed. There were rumors on he field that Ben McCulloch was killed, but the rebels

On Saturday night Dr. Mencher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the battle field, from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerately treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wor

Major Sturgis took command on the battle field after the death of General Lyon. General Siegel took com-mand after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at rom one hundred and fifty to three hundred killed, and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at two thousand killed and wounded. Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags, the rebel one and the Stars and Stripes. after perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroy ing other property which he did not wish should fall in the hands of the enemy.

He left Springfield on Sunday night and encamped thirty miles this side of that place, the enemy not pur-

The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of muckets from a distance at the rear guard.

General Siegel is confident be could have beld Spring field against the force he had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off. General Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from General Hardee's column, which was approaching

from the southeast. The fire of the rebel infantry was also very

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with a large number of citizens of Springfield, are in General Siegel's camp.

It was thought that General Siegel would fall back no

further than Lebanon, where reinforcements would meet THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 14, 1861. The details received here of the recent engagement in

outhwestern Missouri, show a clean victory for the Colon forces against tremendous odds. The retirement f General Siegel upon Rolla is regarded as another master stroke of generalship. Springfield is situated in almost a level country, and affords no opportunity for defence by a small force against an overwhelmingly large one. The great disparity between the number of the Union and the rebel forces in Southwestern Missouri occasioned appre-hensions that the former might be surrounded, but the success of the gallant dash made by Generals Lyon and

from their exposed position. It is said by these who are familiar with General Siegel's mode of fighting that he has won all his battles by retiring before the enemy and choosing his own opportunity to attack and defeat them.

The following official despatch was received to-day at ment of General Fremont, announcing a reverse and rethe enemy, destroyed their wagons and camp equipage and only returned to Rolla to make a junction with refordements, because the enemy was found to be in larger numbers than was supposed. The greatest confiden exists here in General Siegel, who now commands, and whe, with the reinforcements already sent him and to be sent, will be able to clean out Missouri. The best

be sent, will be able to clean out Missouri. The best of discipline prevails among his troops.

To Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War:—
The despatches from this city this morning claim the Springfield battle to have be in a straight out victory for the Union forces. Our army occupied the enemy secund, burned their tents and baggage, and then retired to avoid the possibility of being cut off. The enemy are said to have suffered great loss, especially among the Louisiana and Tennessee troops. The fight on our side was mostly made by the artillery.

Yesterday and to-day the weather has been so delicionsly cool that citizens have closed their windows and wear thick clothing. The troops appear with their overcoats on, and are not uncomfortable at that. Neither Cape May nor Long Branch can produce weather half so gay and festive. The troops are mjoying it hugely.

THE ARMY AT DAVIS CREEK BATTLE: The recent terrible contest at Davis creek, at which he noble General Lyon fell, was one werehy of the sup the city and State will be executed without change.

cakened by the withdrawal of a large body of three months' men, who had returned to St. Louis to be mustered out of service, and their places had not at the time of the battle been filled by other troops. Some of the panies of the following regiments had bad several of their members taken from them, but according to the were the principal officers engaged in the strangle:-

were the principal officers engaged in the struggle:—

COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL... NATHANIEL LYON, U. S. A.

COMMANDERS OF COLLAMNS.

Principal Column... Brigadier Gen. N. Lyon.
Second Column... Major S. D. Strigis, U. S. A.

Home Guards... Brigadier Gen. Tranz Siegel.

Third Cohann... Major S. D. Strigis, U. S. A.

Home Guards... Brigadier Gen. T. W. Sweeney.\*

Brigadier General Sweeney may have been acting as

Captain of the regular army, he holding that position, as

he is reported wounded.

GENERAL LYON'S STAFF.
Lieut, Col. I. F. Shepard.
aster-in-thief. ... Major Horace A. Conant.

MAJOR STURGIS AND STAFF.

Major Commanding. ... Saml. D. Sturgis, 1st cavalry.
Acting Ass't Adj't General. Capt. Gordon Granger, Rilies.
Acting Ass't Quartermaster
and Acting Vommissary
of Subsistence. ... ... 1A. J. S. Conrad, 2d infantry.
Surgeons (Assistants). ... Sprague and Davis.

Artillery (18 pieces).

Caplaine. Frank H. Manter. 

H.....Theodo e Yates. I (Carondelet)...Madison Miller. Frank P. Blair, Jr., is the Colonel of this regiment, but had not yet rejoined his command since his return from his Congressional duties.

†Captain Gratz, of the First Missouri, is reported killed and Captain Burke wounded; doubtless Captains Gnatz and Beck are meant in the despatch.

SECOND MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS. . Henry Boernstein.\* . Frederick Schaefer. . P. J. Osterhaus. . Ernest Schmidt, M. D. . Charles Cook, M. D. . P. W. Schmidt. Quartermaster ... P. W. Schmidt.

Company A ... F. J. Kohr.

B. T. Transcraicht.

C. J. Jacekin.

D. T. Winsbeckr.

E. A. S. Boernstein.

F. Fmil. Rebhan.

G. G. Geo. Weckerlin.

H. Herman Brudel.

L. Coust. Haeseler.

K. Otto Schadt.

Colonel Boernstein some Cme since, while at Jefferson City, resigned bis commission, but was strongly requested by his command to again resome the rank. Whether he subscapently joined the expedition or not is not certain y

Hassendeubel
Backoff.
Lieutenant Toskin.
C. E. Stark.
Dr. Roeder.
F. Koerner. Quartermaster.... B. mfantry C. miantry D. infantry E. artillery F. infantry G. infantry H. infantry I. infantry K. artillery E. ...F. Essag. The artillery of this regiment, consisting of six pieces, was under the condinand of Major Scholler. Its brilliant service at Carthage has made this battery noted for all time.

FIFTH MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS. Captaine. Nelson Cole. Louis G. Gottschalk

.C. Meisner. .Samuel Hagg. Co. A. Elwood Guard ...

FIRST IOWA REGIMENT.

J. F. Bates

Coionel William H. Merritt.

A. R. Porter.

L'r. White. Colonel J. F.
Lieutenant Coionel Willia
Major A. R.
Surgeon Lir W
Companies
Davenport German Volunteers.

THE UNION FORCE AT PILOT KNOR

Sr. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1861.

It is reported that General Hardee, with a force of twelve to lifteen thousand rebels, is marching on Pilot Knob. The Union force at that point is about five then sand, with eight pieces of cannon.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1861.

The following proclamation has just been issued:—

Headquarers Western Department, Sr. Louis, August 14, 1861. and county of St. Louis. Major J. McKinstry, United States Army, is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly. J. C. FREMONT.

Major McKinstry, the Provost Marshal appointed by Major General Fremont, has arrested John A. Brownlee, Fresident of the Board of Police Commissioners of this GENERAL BEN. McCULLOCH.

In connection with the reported death of this somewhat smous personage, at the battle of Davis' creek, Missouri, the following sketch of him will be found interesting:-

General M. Cufloch was born in Rutherford county, Tenee, in 1814. His father, Alexander McCatloch, was Aid de Camp to General Coffee, and fought under General Jackson at the hattles of Tailageda, Tellahassee and Horse-shee, during the Creek war. His father emigrated to Georgia while tien, was very young, and Ben, was kept at school in Tennessee until he was fourteen years old. After this Ben, was kept hunting until he was near twenty-one. At that time the bears were so bad in Tennessee that the settlers could not raise their hogs. Hunting bears in the cane required much caution, and if a man's gun snapped he lost his breakfast. Young McCulloch frequently killed as many as eighty bears during a season, and never tess than twenty in the course of a wi

gun snapped he lost his breakfast. Young McCulloch frequently kulled as many as eighty bears during a season, and never less than twenty in the caurse of a winter. This life gave him a taste for wild adventure, and when he hecame of age he determined to go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his hem, for St. Lou, to John a company of trappers. He arrived too land, however, and a company of trappers. He arrived too land, however, and so on after called on Colenet David Crockett, who was making upon expedition to go to Texas to take part in the revolution. The whole Southwest at that time was alive with feelings of sympathy for the Texans, and men were daily flocking to treir standard. Nacogleches was appointed the place of renexuous from which the expedition was to start, and Christmas of the year 1835 was named for the day of meeting, when, as "old Paky?" expressed if, they were to make their Christmas dinner of the bump of a buffalo. McCulloch again arrived too late, and finding the party gone he proceeded on by himself to the river Brazos, where he was taken sick, and he did not recover outil after the fall of the Aumo. McCulloch's disappointment was very great at not being able to join the gallant band of patriots, but it afterwards proved very fortunate for him, for Coionel Travis, after having sustained a siege of thirteen days, with only 180 Tx van against Stant Auma's army, fell with his brave little band, after having killed son of the enemy.

McCulloch, on joning the Texan army under Gen. Sam Horsten, was assigned to the artillery, and made captain of a gun. He served galantiy at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoners. McCulloch and frequently led the wilder over young and locating lands. He frequently led the wilder over young and locating lands. He frequently led the wilder young and locating lands. He frequently led the wilder young and locating lands. He frequently led the wilder young and locating lands. He frequently led the wilder young and locating lands.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

W. M. Walsh and Charles M. Hewitt have been are Massachusetts regiments now in camp to join the New York Irish brigade. Walsh was required to give bail in the sam of \$5,000 and Hewlat \$1,000, to answer before

THE VANDERBILT STEAMSHIPS.

the United States Commissioner. A large number of sol-

diers have been induced to desert by offers of \$5 to \$20

bounty and a free passage to New York.

DEAR SIR—In the New York Tribine of this morning I beerve the following telegraphic announcement from

\$300,000."

I do bet understand from what source this sistement originates. On the 14th day of M.y last—three months ago to morrow—I received from you the following letter:—

originates. On the 14th day of M.y. and—intree montes ago to morrow—I received from you the following letter—

New York, May 14, 1861.

Tear Sire—Being informed that you are about making a visit to Wachington, I take the liberty of asking the favor of you to lay before the government the molesed proposition, which I addressed to the Hon. Gideon Welles. Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 20th att. To this proposition I have received no rerely and I attribute this to the multiplicity of business which has engress at the attention of the Department. You are authorized to renew this proposition, with such additions thereto as are hereinafter set forth. I feel a geat desire that this government anoid have the stamer Vanderbilt, ag she is acknowledged to be as fine a ship as floats the ocean, and, in consequence of her great speed and capacity, that, with a proper armament, she would be of more efficient service in keeping our coast clear of pratical vessels than any other ship. Therefore, you are authorized to say in my behalf that the government can take this ship, at a valuation to be determined by the Hon. Rott. F. Stockton, of New Jersey (the only ex-Commodorre of the Navy), and any two Commodorre in the Navy), and any two Commodorre in the Navy) and any two Commodorre in the Navy) and any two Commodorre approached by the government; and if this will not answer, will the government accept her as a present from their humble servant? The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company have authorized me, as their resident, to offer to this government, is not lower in the cean queen, of 2,802 tens, is new and complete in

ers, viz.:—
The Geean Queen, of 2,802 tens, is new and complete in The Ariel, 1,300 tors, in fine condition.

every respect.

The Ariel, 1, 300 tors, in fine condition.
Therew iron steamship Champion, built in 1859, 1,420 tons, drawing a very light draught of water, say seven feet light and twelve feet deep laden; carries sufficient coal to carry her twenty five days.

Also, the sfeamer Daniel Webster, 1,035 tons, drawing a light draught of water, say ten feet laden.

The price of either or all of said steamers I am likewise authorized to submit to the decision of the floard of Commodores named above. I am induced to make this commodores named above. I am induced to make this commodores named above. I am induced to make this commodores named above. I am induced to make this commodores named above. I am induced to make this commodores named above. I am induced to make the government against speculative attempts to take advantage of its necessities, and also to muke it known that there are vessels of a capacity to meet all their requirements, which can be obtained without resorting to those belonging to ettizons of the so called "Confederate States," or to those sailing under a foreign flag. Very respectfully, your obschent servant,

W. O. Barchert, Esq.

A copy of this letter I promptly laid before the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington. Thinking that some of the ships, the Gesan Queen in particular, might be wanted for inmodiate transport purposes, I took another copy to the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. I have been told at the Navy Department that the government would not accept the present of a ship, but would like to buy the Vanderbilt if a price

poses, I took another copy to the Hon Sinan Cameron, Secretary of War. I have been told at the Navy Department that the government would not accept the present of a ship, but would like to buy the Vanderbilt if a price could be agreed upon. To such remarks I have uniformly replied that the price could not for a mement stand in the way. There could be no possible difficulty about that. It might be determined in the mode indicated in your letter to the, or by three appraisers, all to be named by the government. I said to the Secretary, "You can have any or all of these five steamships at your own price. You may appoint all the appraisers yourself. You may name three commodores, three naval constructors, or one commodore, one have constructors, or one commodore, one have constructors, or one commodore, one said two naval constructors, in the commodore and two naval constructors, or one commodore, one have constructors, or one commodore, one said two naval constructors, or one commodore, one said two naval constructors, in the constructors, or one commodore, one said two naval constructors, or one commodore, one naval constructors, or one commodore, one said two naval constructors, or one commodore, one naval constructors, or one commodore, three quires or desires is, that you select good, honest men. Choose them all yourself. He does not even wish that you select good, honest men. Therefore, a such that its acceptance by the government would meet the approbation of every man in the United States. I remain, very respectfully yours.

C. Vandemir, Commodore. W. O. BARTLETT, New Yors, August 13, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of this date is received. In reply I have to say that I have never fixed any price up at the Vanderbilt, since my communication to you of the 18th of May last, nor did I counsiler myself at hiberty to do so, inasmuch as I hed offered